

COEN-352

Tutorial #10

INDEXING

- So far we have seen multiple ways to organize our data: Arrays, Binary Search Trees, Heaps,...etc.
- Some have a concept of position [index] and others are positioned relatively [linked].

Indexing: A data structure technique used to efficiently access data based on an key.

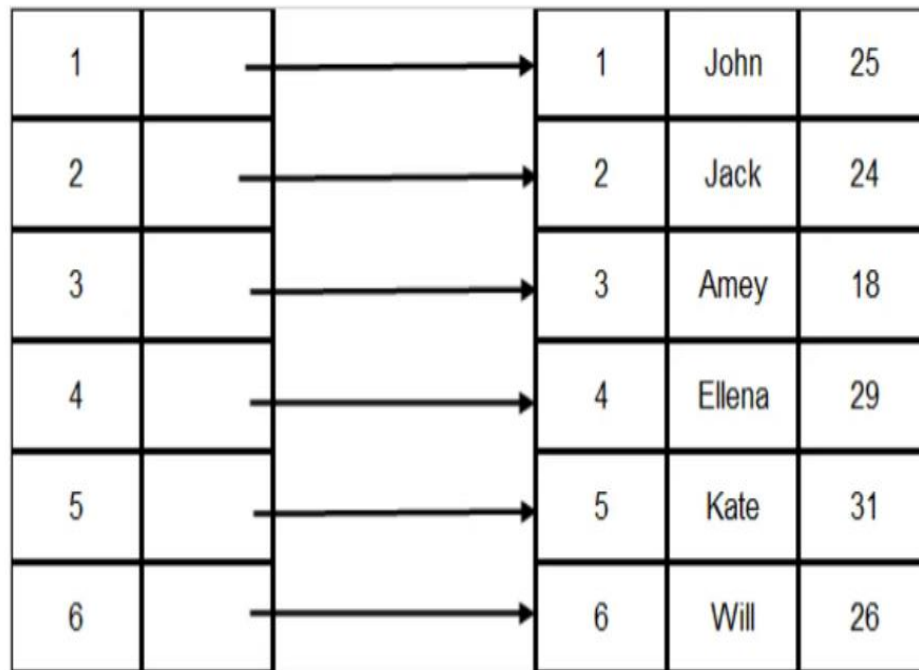
- This **key** is usually an index which is a data structure used to locate data.
- **E.G.**, an index could be based on an **ID** column in a database table.
- This technique/data structure offers us a constant access time **$O(1)$**
- Used in optimizing performance of databases.

Types of Indexing:

- **Primary Index:** Ordered column with two fields: index and a pointer to the data.
- **Secondary Index:** A two-level mapping technique to reduce the mapping size of 1st-level
- **Clustering Index:** An indexing technique used where multiple instance share a key

Primary Index

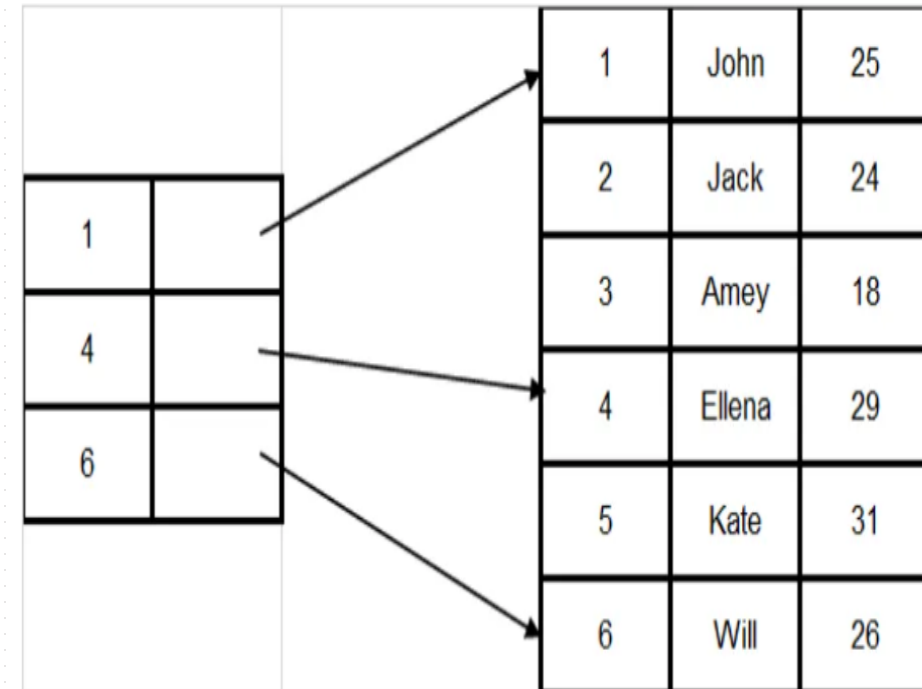
Dense Index



Index record

Data block

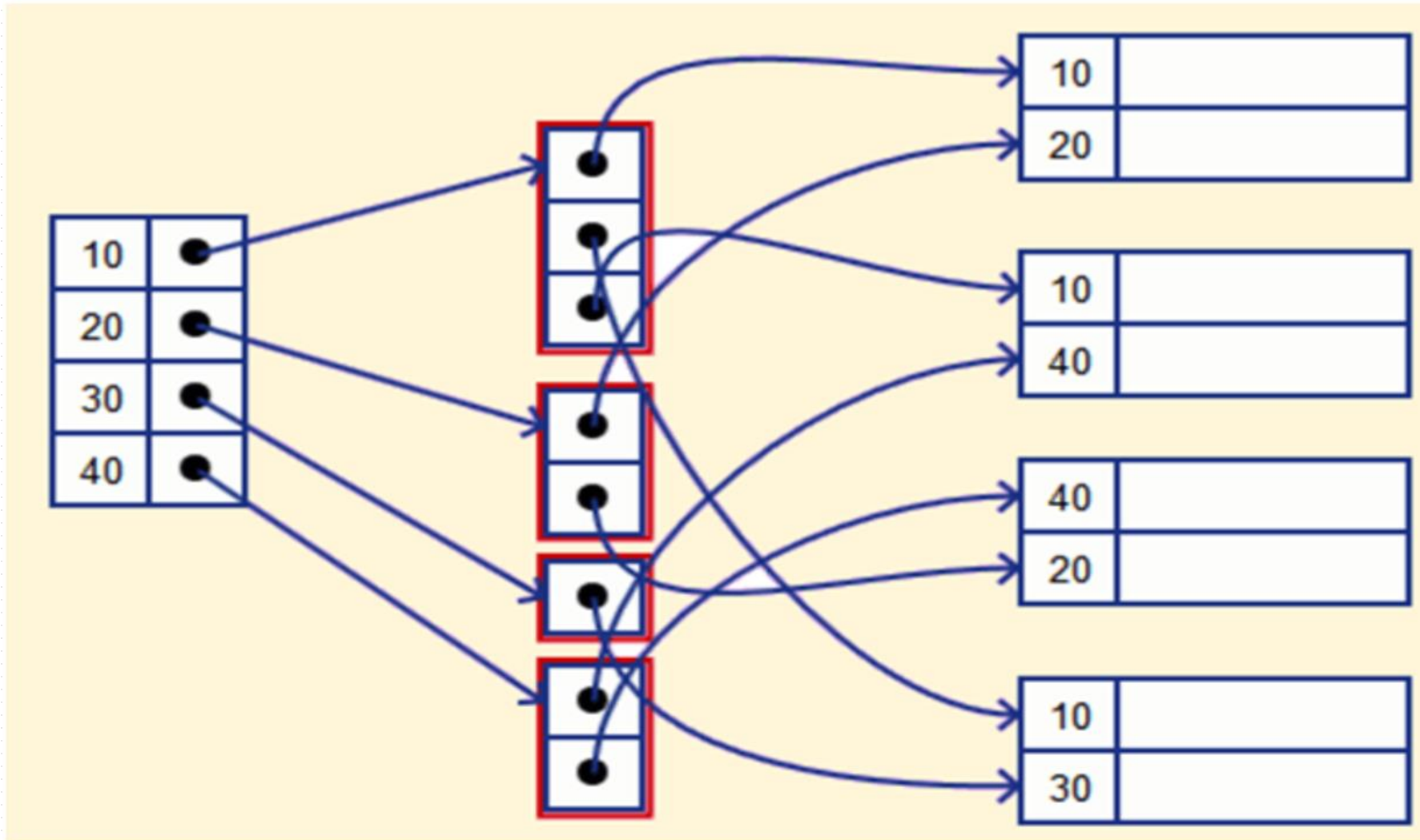
Sparse Index



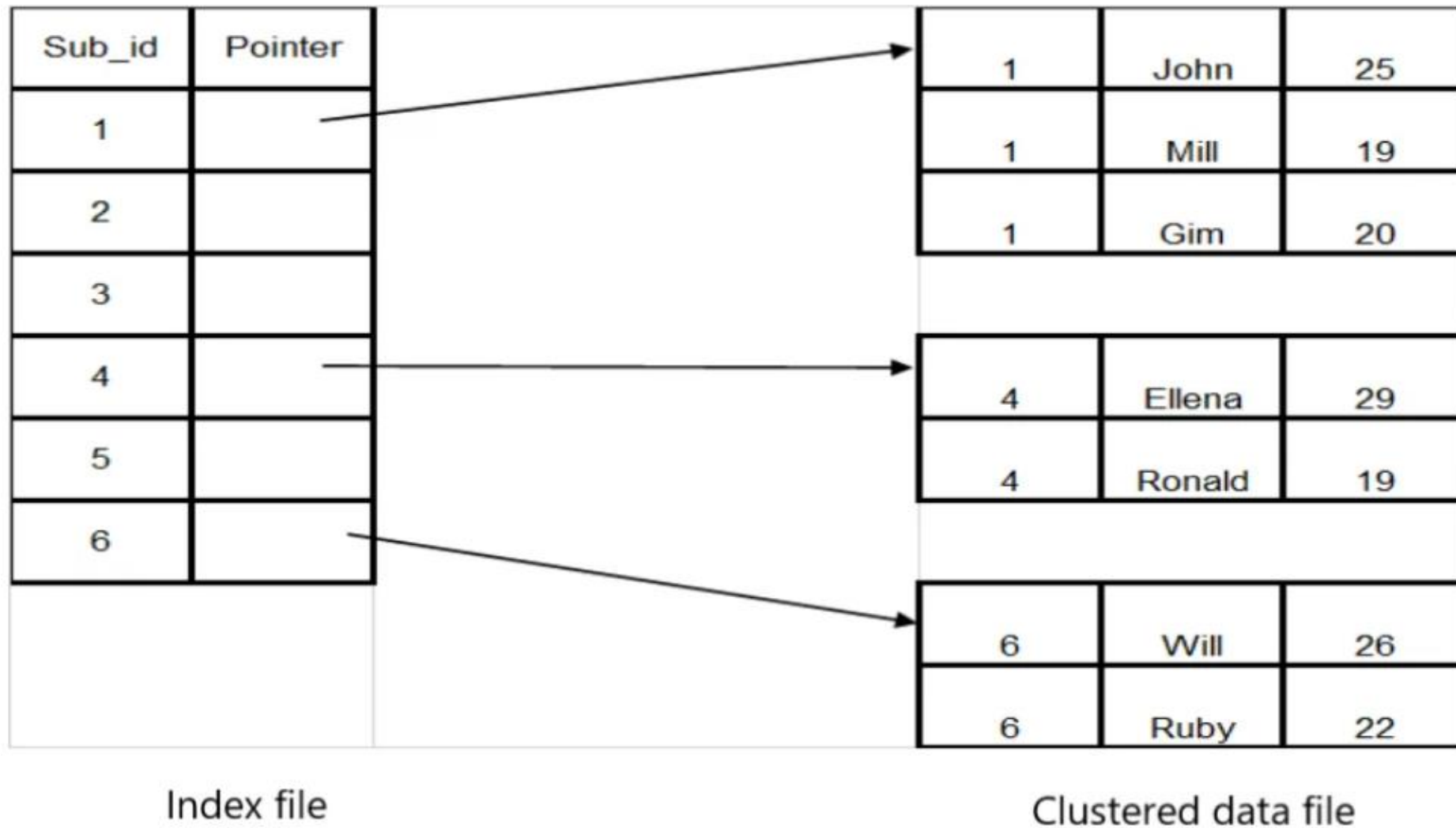
Index record

Data block

Secondary Index



Clustered Index



Hashing

Hashing: A technique used to search the location of data instance without using an index.

Hash Function: A key-value mapping function that maps a hashed key to value.

- Based on a attribute of given data, we can generate special keys
- This can introduce duplicate keys, how to fix this issue?
 - **Probing:** A chain-hash function used to find the next available position
 - **Sequential Linked-list:** At a position there could exist a linked list for the duplicates.

Types of Probing: Linear Probing, Stepped Probing, Pseudo-Random Probing, and Quadratic Probing

Data Structures: Hash Table, Hash Maps, Dictionaries...etc.

THANK YOU
